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Dublin Is Stripped By Crisis

Ministers Fired in Ulster Issue

By John M. Lee

THE LINN, May 6 (UPI).—The government was plunged into a today amid rumors that its cabinet ministers had been forced to arrangements to give arms across the border to anti-Roman Catholics in Northern Ireland.

Two ministers left the cabinet. Plana Fail government was shaken, the premier was forced and a general election was widely discussed.

A startling announcement just before 3 a.m. today, Premier Jack Lynch said that he had dismissed ministers for failing to support the Irish Republic's peaceful toward Northern Ireland, Ulster, which has remained a part of Britain.

The two men are Charles J. Lynch, 45-year-old minister of state, and Neil T. Blaney, 47, minister of agriculture. A third minister resigned, Kevin Boland, minister for local government and social welfare.

Known as hardliners, Mr. Blaney and Mr. Boland, but not Mr. Hanley, had been identified as hardliners who have urged all but an son of Ulster to redress Roman Catholic grievances there and the country. Mr. Lynch, has been more moderate.

Mr. Lynch was stunned by the biggest political sensation in years. Backers, opposition leaders and cabinet ministers were as raised as the public by the turn of events. Crowds gathered at the gates of Leinster, the Parliament buildings in Dublin.

Right, Mr. Lynch met with his party members to reassess his

and to reaffirm his non-

political toward the North.

bold moves in dismantling his

surprised many who had

hoped the premier was an easy-

man with a preference for

romance.

Lynch Endorsed

the party meeting gave him a

moment of confidence.

At 10:15 a.m., Mr. Lynch, look-

ing pale and drawn, rose in a re-

vised session of the Dail (par-

liament) and said that he had re-

ceived information on April 20-21

Mr. Blaney and Mr. Han-

had been connected "with

attempts to unlawfully im-

pose."

Lynch said that his request

their resignations had been

refused and he had been

called to move successfully last

after news of the charged

leaked out.

In Congress, Leader of the

opposition party, Fine Gael

to say that he had received

information that Mr. Hanley had

asked for a shipment of small

timed on Page 2, Col. 5)



Associated Press
ON THE LINE OF MARCH.—The plantation town of Snoul, Cambodia, that was almost demolished during a battle between the 11th Armored Cavalry regiment and North Vietnamese troops. The U.S. forces took the town.

SALT Talks Unaffected By Cambodia

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, May 6 (UPI).—The strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) survived their first potential crisis today.

Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin had hinted at a slowdown in the arms talks between the United States and the Soviet Union in retaliation for U.S. intervention in Cambodia.

But the two sides met for one

hour and 16 minutes at the American Embassy today, chatted informally over drinks for another 18 minutes and emerged smiling.

The session—the sixth since the SALT talks began April 16—was described officially as "businesslike."

Conference sources said that despite the chill wind from Moscow, it was business as usual. The atmosphere was unchanged, they said.

The sources said today's good news was that there was no bad news.

Mr. Kosygin, in a Moscow press conference, said the U.S. intervention "does not strengthen confidence between states... Of course, the (SALT) talks are based on confidence."

The warning had raised fears that the Soviets would call off the talks for some time or stall them with polemics.

But the SALT session went off as scheduled and another meeting was set for next Tuesday at the Soviet Embassy.

Soviet sources said that, as far as they knew, their delegation here had received no orders from Moscow to freeze the talks.

Department, in an effort to show that the administration can tolerate peaceful dissent, asked a federal court to permit a seven-hour anti-war rally of up to 20,000 persons at

permits for public demonstrations in the White House area.

However, demonstration leaders had insisted that they be allowed to demonstrate outside the White House and have not agreed on the Washington Monument location.

The six students had driven to Washington to see their congressmen about the killing of four fellow students by National Guardsmen.

Mr. Ziegler, who was present at

Mr. Nixon's meeting with the youths, said that the students did not take a position for or against the Indochina war. He said that they belonged to no campus political group and were unacquainted with any of the slain students.

The press secretary said that they indicated that a small number of militants might have stirred up the trouble.

On Capitol Hill the Senate Democratic leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, urged that a high-level commission be appointed by the President to investigate the Kent State incident.

It will be the first time that Mr. Nixon will face reporters in a press conference since he announced U.S. intervention in Cambodia. The President has held only one other news conference this year—on Jan. 31.

Nixon Sees 6 Kent State Students; Orders Report on Fatal Shootings

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, May 6 (UPI).—President Nixon met today with six Kent State University students and then called for a complete report on the incident with a view toward "avoiding similar incidents with the same tragic outcome."

Mr. Nixon designated his aide for domestic affairs, John Ehrlichman, to prepare the report.

White House press secretary Ron Ziegler said that the order was issued after Mr. Nixon met for

about an hour with the six stu-

dents and discussed "in great detail" the causes of campus unrest.

At the same time, the Justice

Department, in an effort to show

that the administration can tolerate peaceful dissent, asked a federal court to permit a seven-hour anti-war rally of up to 20,000 persons at

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Colleges Close as Students Strike Across the Nation

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, May 6 (UPI).—Student protests of U.S. military policy and the killing of four persons at Kent State University spread across the nation today, closing down some institutions and causing scattered violence.

In Sacramento, Calif., Gov. Ronald Reagan announced that the University of California and the state's colleges will close down at midnight tonight (0700 GMT Thursday).

Gov. Reagan's order shut the 18 state colleges and nine university campuses from tomorrow through Sunday. The governor said he hoped the period would "allow time for rational reflection away from the emotional tumult and encor-

age all to disavow violence and not action" in current protests against the war in Cambodia.

University of California President Charles E. Birch and State College Chancellor Glenn Dumke "strongly concurred" in the governor's action.

At 64 Arrested at UCLA

At least 64 students were arrested at UCLA today when 2,000 demonstrators threw rocks at windows of ROTC offices.

At Berkeley, 12,000 cheering students attended a convocation at which a law professor denounced President Nixon as a "war criminal" and the United States as an "international outlaw."

More than 50 persons were arrested at Berkeley yesterday in another day and night of violence.

A student strike on the 27,500 student campus was spreading.

Stanford University, a private school not affected by Gov. Reagan's order, was at a virtual standstill because of a widespread, but nonviolent, student strike.

Protests were reported on virtually all college campuses in the state.

Kentucky Gov. Louie B. Nunn ordered state police and National Guardsmen "with mounted bayonets and live ammunition" onto the University of Kentucky campus today to enforce a 7 p.m. to 6:30 a.m. curfew.

He acted after about 750 students ignored a 5 p.m. curfew ordered by university president Otis S. Slaton.

Sen. Mansfield said that such a commission "might be able to provide guidance on how to avoid such tragedies in the future."

Meanwhile, in a bitter floor speech, Sen. Stephen M. Young, D.-Ohio, charged that the deaths were caused by "trigger happy National Guardsmen who shouldn't have been in the National Guard in the first place but got there to evade the draft."

Sen. Young referred to the guardsmen as "high school dropouts" and also attacked Mr. Nixon for "referring to students as bums."

Sen. Young introduced a resolution

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Wallace Trailing in Alabama Primary

By William Greider

THE VOTE

Brewer . . . 382,016

Wallace . . . 362,325

2,411 of 2,495 precincts counted.

We did remarkably well," the 51-year-old former governor said, "considering the Washington interference and the bloc vote."

He apparently referred to earlier

charges that the Nixon adminis-

tration was working to defeat him

and to Alabama's black voters, who were solidly against him.

"I thank you for what you did

against tremendous odds," he said, citing the political disadvantage of running against an incumbent governor.

A record vote for Alabama ap-

peared to be in the making.

Mr. Wallace, who gained a

national reputation in his fight

against racial integration, was

strong in the rural areas, holding

a lead in 38 counties. Gov. Brewer

led in 29, but his total in Bir-

mingham and Jefferson County was

a two-race must meet in a

runoff primary to pick the state's

nominee in the Deep South.

The surge from the populous

Birmingham area thrust Gov.

Wallace ahead of Mr. Wallace, who

was 2,411 behind.

when the final vote were

at daybreak today, Ohio's

Democrats had dramatically turned

Gov. Rhodes' bid against

when they said couldn't lose—but did.

Thus, the voters set the stage for what is being touted as the "battle of millenium"—Rep. Taft against Mr. Metzenbaum in the U.S. Senate race. It may also be a clear test of the Nixon administration's policies in Vietnam. Rep. Taft has endorsed the President's policies while Mr. Metzenbaum has taken every opportunity to denounce the widening U.S. military role in Southeast Asia.

For Gov. Rhodes, 60, the outcome was a bitter climax to an old-school ribbon-cutting political career that began back in the 1950s and peaked with two overwhelming victories in 1964 and 1968.

Fighting broke out later and at least three policemen and one student were killed.

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THE MOOD ON CAMPUS—Students of Tulane University, in New Orleans, hang President Nixon in effigy during a mass rally against the administration's war policy in Indochina. The rally was held after an all-night vigil protesting the killing of four students at the Kent State University campus last Monday.

Austria	6 S	Libya	1 P.
Belgium	10 B.F.	Luxembourg	10 L.F.
Bulgaria	1,000	Morocco	6,850</

As Peking, N. Korea Cut Links

Cambodia Plans Saigon Ties, Ending Viet Cong Recognition

By Henry Kammen

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, May 6 (NYT)—The government of Cambodia agreed today to establish diplomatic relations with South Vietnam in the near future and prepared to end its recognition of the provisional government of the Viet Cong.

The action came as Communist China and North Korea formally broke off relations with the Lon Nol government and the embassies here of other Communist countries began to prepare for their probable withdrawal.

Diplomatic observers believed that the sequence of diplomatic events formalized the rallying of the government of Premier Lon Nol and First Deputy Premier Sisowath Sirk Matak to what the West calls "the free world" and the East "the imperialist camp."

The first public step was taken by Peking, which recognized yesterday the government-in-exile formed in Peking, by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the deposed chief of state. The government is headed by Penn Nouth, formerly premier in Phnom Penh.

Informed by Envoy

The Chinese ambassador, making his first call at the Foreign Ministry since March 18, when Prince Sihanouk was overthrown, informed Cambodians of the break in relations this morning.

While Peking was reaching its

More Reds Back Regime Of Sihanouk

HONG KONG, May 6 (NYT)—North Vietnam and North Korea joined Communist China today in recognizing the new regime of Prince Norodom Sihanouk as the legitimate government of Cambodia.

The prince, who was deposed as elder of state in March while out of his kingdom, announced the formation of his new government yesterday in Peking, where he has been based since his ouster. Communist China immediately announced recognition.

The recognition was reported in radio broadcasts from Hanoi and Pyongyang.

The failure so far of the Soviet Union to recognize the Sihanouk government was noted here with interest. Observers expressed the view that the fact that key members of the government are leftists Peking has fostered for years makes it difficult for the Russians to recognize it.

The Soviet position as co-chairman with Britain of the Geneva conference that adjusted Cambodian affairs after the French-Indochina war in 1954 represents another awkward consideration for the Russians.

The co-chairmanship implies a certain mediatory role that would be downgraded if Moscow recognized the Sihanouk regime and severed relations with the government now in power. It is also believed here that the Russians would like to maintain a physical presence in Phnom Penh at this stage.

The recognition announcements came as Japanese news dispatches from Peking reported that Prince Sihanouk is planning a trip to North Vietnam next week.

Syria, Iraq Act

DAMASCUS, May 6 (UPI)—The ruling Ba'ath party regimes of Syria and Iraq today announced the recognition of the Sihanouk regime.

Announcements in Damascus and Baghdad said the recognition was a manifestation of solidarity with the people of Cambodia in their struggle for independence. The recognition came 24 hours after Prince Sihanouk announced the formation of his government.

Belgrade Support

BELGRADE, May 6 (UPI)—Yugoslavia today recognized the Cambodian government in exile of Prince Sihanouk and asked for the "unconditional" withdrawal of U.S. troops from Cambodia. South Vietnam and Laos, the news agency Tanjug said.

It also demanded a complete halt to the bombing of North Vietnam, the agency said.

Cambodians Advance on Red Position

Tanks Move Down Strategic Highway

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, May 6 (UPI)—Three light tanks rumbled out of this almost deserted village only 22 miles from Phnom Penh this afternoon to spearhead an advance by Cambodian troops on the Viet Cong.

The tanks moved down the strategic Highway 1, which runs to South Vietnam, toward the Neak Leung ferry across the Mekong River. Cambodian infantry, part of the four-battalion advance, fanned out through rice paddies and banana groves lining both sides of the highway.

The Viet Cong were believed to be holding the village of Kok Thom, about a mile down the road and five miles from the ferry which they captured on Sunday in their drive toward Phnom Penh.

A military spokesman in the capital said this morning there was fighting down the highway, but no signs of the action were seen at this front. Machine-gun and mortar fire were heard fairly close to one of the flanks.

Civilians Released

Civilians cyclists riding down the road toward the Cambodian lines late this afternoon claimed that they had just been released by the Viet Cong.

One said he and 30 other peasants were captured by Viet Cong who were setting up machine-gun and mortar emplacements about a mile down the road from here. He said the Viet Cong started to pack up and released him when they saw the Cambodian tanks advancing. He did not know what happened to the other peasants.

The Viet Cong are believed here to be consolidating their positions to protect their base areas in the region along the Mekong where there are bands leading to South Vietnam.

Cambodian troops advancing today consisted of the 24th Infantry Battalion, which has seen action in Cholon and Saigon. Mostly new recruits, many of them were scared youngsters and students.

Nearly 100 brightly painted buses and commercial trucks—commandeered because of the lack of army transport—lined the road with a few military vehicles.

A break would be particularly painful to East Germany, which provided substantial material aid to Prince Sihanouk in return for diplomatic recognition last year and hated to leave the field clear for West Germany to renew the relations it broke off when Prince Sihanouk recognized the rival state.

Laird Says U.S. Won't Get 'Bogged Down' in Cambodia

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird said today that "we are not going to become bogged down" in Cambodia where U.S. and South Vietnamese forces are engaged in a major drive to destroy North Vietnamese sanctuaries.

He said this at an impromptu news conference in reply to critics who have accused the Nixon administration of widening the Vietnam war and risking the miring of American troops in Cambodia in a long campaign.

The defense secretary insisted

that the operations against the sanctuaries will be of short duration, about three to six weeks. "We are not going to be occupying any of this territory," Mr. Laird said.

At the same time, the defense secretary told newsmen that the four large-scale air strikes into North Vietnam last weekend were made so the North Vietnamese "would understand we expect them to live up to their understandings" not to attack unarmed U.S. reconnaissance planes.

North Vietnam has denied having any "understandings" with the United States at the time the U.S. bombing campaign was stopped in November, 1968, except to start negotiations in Paris.

Asked about reports that he had originally opposed sending U.S. ground troops into Cambodia, Mr. Laird said:

"I supported fully the operations to destroy the facilities in the sanctuary areas and I supported the use of Americans as required . . ."

In response to a reporter's suggestion that the allied attacks into Cambodia amounted to an invasion, the defense secretary said sharply: "I don't buy that for a minute."

He contended that the area affected has been completely dominated by the North Vietnamese.

Mr. Laird contended that "it was not necessary" to consult Congress about the Cambodian operation in advance because it was, in effect, an extension of the Vietnam battle.

Sen. Scott, Mr. Ziegler told newsmen, evidently misunderstood the Cambodian aid request. Sen. Scott attended yesterday's briefings by President Nixon on Cambodia.

Press secretary Ron Ziegler today revealed for the first time the extent of the Phnom Penh government's aid request after Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott said that the Cambodian call had been for up to 400,000 allied troops.

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Rhetoric and the Guns

The deaths of four manifestly innocent students at Kent State University was the kind of senseless tragedy that has long been feared on campuses in turmoil. It was not even a Napoleonic whiff of grapeshot, that drastic remedy for civil disorders which so appeals to authoritarians and is so dreaded by a democracy. Frightened men with guns fired at a group of suddenly frightened students, and the dead and wounded lay on the ground. But what might otherwise have been a pathetic irrelevance finds its place in the fevered rhetoric of the Cambodian crisis: a flaming exclamation point.

The rhetoric itself has had its own relevance. When President Nixon invested what is essentially a border raid against enemy supplies and communications with overtones of victory and national honor, he overstated his case. And when Premier Kosygin (blandly ignoring the earlier installation of North Vietnamese troops on Cambodian soil) spoke in terms of shock and horror at American violations of a long-lost neutrality, he indulged in the same—or rather worse—oratorical fallacy. Much of the argument over the Cambodian affair has been marked by similar verbal overkill.

But there are certain hard facts underlying the words. One of these—most pertinent to Mr. Nixon's present dilemma—is that his silent majority does not, and never has inclined enough of the young men who are expected to do the fighting. Youth might have been diverted to some extent by the Nixon policy of withdrawal; it has been

predictably galvanized into new action by Cambodians—and into very real fury by the shooting at Kent.

It does no good to present to these militants against the war the facts that the Cambodian palace revolution created a new situation, or to state the strategic case for intervention there. That the United States had a "right" to attack the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong sanctuaries; that the possible fall of Cambodia to a longer even avowedly neutralist Prince Sihanouk poses a threat to South Vietnam; that a North Vietnam, still obstinate diplomatically and overextended militarily, might be vulnerable to such attacks as have been directed into Cambodia—all of this has nothing to do with their main concern: End the war.

And, like so many other ventures hopefully launched in Vietnam, it is quite possible that the Cambodian incursion may only worsen the situation. The very limitations Mr. Nixon has imposed—no penetration deeper than 21 miles, without congressional approval; withdrawal in from three to seven weeks—handicap the effort. No substantial enemy forces have been trapped; no effect is detectable on the drive against Phnom Penh; Hanoi has received massive diplomatic support from Moscow and Peking, which may well be translated into greater military aid. Militarily, and at the conference table, the President's gamble shows, as yet, no signs of paying off. And at home the bill is just being presented.

The Aftermath of Kent State

It is almost beyond belief that the ultimate tragedy in the opposition of young people to the war in Vietnam came in the heartland of America. But there, on the placid campus of Kent State, shots were fired and four students died. The other campus tragedies of recent years happened at places like Spartanburg where the racial instincts of the Old South held sway or on the coasts where the climate has long been regarded as more hospitable for political militancy and disruption. Thus they could be brushed aside as aberrations by some Americans. But Kent State cannot be brushed aside. It is in the great center of the country where those who disregarded the earlier incidents have argued that reason and moderation reign and where that great mass of silent students dwell. Yet it is there that four students died Monday afternoon. The country will be a long time getting over this.

It is not enough now to brush this incident aside, as the President did Monday night, with the comment that "when dissent turns to violence it invites tragedy." Nor is it enough to blame the shootings on the conduct of the National Guard. Dissent of this same kind has turned to violence before—at Chicago in 1968, at Columbia before that, at other universities at other times—without death being the predictable outcome. The National Guard has stood tall on other occasions—at Chicago in 1968 and at Oxford, Miss., in 1962.

Of course, it is necessary to find out why the shooting began. Was it necessary to dispatch the Guardsmen to the campus with loaded weapons? Were those troops physically exhausted, and thus more likely to respond too quickly to provocation, as the first stories indicated? Were shots fired at the troops? Were the troops in danger of serious bodily harm when the firing began? But these, in the larger framework of what is happening in America now, are subsidiary questions. All of us, from the President on down, need to understand better why the students are in the streets and why it is

necessary for the young men of the National Guard to confront at gunpoint the young men and women of the universities. Even while we ponder that, however, this administration and this capital must face the immediate problem of the aftermath of Kent State.

As best we can determine, young people—not just students and not just radical students—will soon be rolling into Washington in order to bring their protests direct to the President this weekend. The danger is clear. There is little time for the careful planning that has gone into other major demonstrations in Washington's recent history, little time for the negotiations over routes and places, little time for the gathering of moderate demonstrators to act as crowd marshals.

If another Kent State is to be avoided this weekend on the lawns of Washington, more is needed than the angry words and sharp responses of the past. The administration must listen, try to understand and sympathize with at least the right to dissent. It needs to display calmness and a sense of compassion, not hostility and fear toward those who disagree with its positions.

Something is also needed from those more sympathetic than the administration to the demands of the young people. This is leadership of the kind that President Brewster gave to Yale last weekend, leadership that can only be given by the vast majority of the academic community that opposes the war and that also opposes violence. One way in which this kind of leadership might be brought to bear would be to turn this weekend's demonstration into a memorial service for the students who died on Monday. That kind of demonstration could serve to remind all of us that this war is opposed not by just "bums" and Communists and wild radicals but by a large percentage of that silent student majority which Mr. Brewster identified and which populates campuses like that of Kent State.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Doubts on U.S. Policy

American policy today is haunted by doubt, perplexity and uncertainty and its friends no longer know what to expect. One day it seems that domestic pressures or mid-term elections are calling the tune. The next it is the military, the next the sincere and deeply-held convictions of the President.

—From the *South China Morning Post*
(Hong Kong).

* * *

President Nixon's Cambodian speech last week ended with the assurance that he has "rejected all political considerations" in making his decision, that "whether I may be a one-term President is insignificant." But at the moment, that is not the prime question. More important is whether, in the event of renewed serious unrest on the home front, the United States would remain

capable of any foreign policy action. A state of paralysis was very nearly reached under Lyndon Johnson. How will it be now, after the market bust of the last few days and in view of mounting racial tensions?

If expectations are fulfilled that the move into Cambodia will prove of equal consequence as MacArthur's historic landing at Inchon, Korea, all Nixon's problems will be over. But if those military experts prove right who view the new operations with great skepticism, we may expect greater difficulties on the home front. According to reports, all is going well so far. If this trend continues, the talk will be of Nixon's "master stroke." If not, the result will be serious internal difficulties which may also affect the country's ability to act in the sphere of foreign policy.

—From *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 7, 1895

PARIS—Japan has yielded to the representations of the three great European Powers. Her Ministers at Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg yesterday informed the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the three Powers that the government of the Mikado, in consequence of their protests, consents to waive the occupation of the territory made over to Japan by the treaty of Shimomoneki. No reserve, however, is made in the case of Port Arthur.

Fifty Years Ago

May 1, 1920

WASHINGTON—with the acquisition of the Danish West Indies, renamed the Virgin Islands, it is evident from the report of the Joint Congressional Committee, which recently visited the Islands, that the United States will soon undertake a formidable task in the matter of reforms necessary to the assimilation of this new territory and its people to the American system. Adoption of U.S. currency will be discussed immediately.



Mr. Nixon it's immoral to defend far-away Asians against Communism, but never forget it's very moral to defend us Europeans in Europe against Communism.

The President in Adversity

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—In this sensitive and dangerous hour, it would probably be a mistake to act on the assumption that President Nixon is determined on some new strategy of smashing his way to victory in Indochina.

The best guess here is that he acted in Cambodia, and renewed the bombing of North Vietnam in large part because he felt the Communists were trifling with him in Paris and defying him with their adventure into the serial war in the Middle East. He would show them! Despite his economic and social troubles at home, he would act, he would act boldly, and he would act on his own.

Besides, the President has apparently been convinced that Vice-President Agnew really has uncovered the independent sovereignty of national states and announces the end of the era of confrontation, and the next he sends an expeditionary force, uninvited, across national frontiers to confront the enemy.

This is a delicate and distasteful subject, for nobody can be sure what motivates any man, let alone so complex a man as President Nixon, but the wild contradictions of recent days and weeks and the tragic consequences on the university campuses cannot be separated from the character and personality of the President, and it is therefore important to try to understand what we are seeing.

In recent weeks, the President has faced a number of disappointments. The inflation has not responded to his policies as he had hoped. It has produced turmoil on the labor front and there is far more to come. His projected budget surplus has disappeared, the stock market is in a spin, and this has alarmed his natural constituents in the business community.

Meanwhile, his efforts to end the war have also been a disappointment. On the one hand, he is under pressure from the universities, the churches, the press and the Congress to get out faster, and from the military to stick or get out slower. And the enemy, watching him withdraw, has refused to negotiate in Paris, and the Soviets have sent their pilots and technicians into action in the Arab-Israeli war.

Nixon has reacted to all this, like an actor on the world stage, each day playing a different role. One day there is Nixon the "master stroke," praising the Congress, and the next there is Nixon the Scrapper, vilifying the Senate on Carswell and Hayworth, or Nixon the "Tough Guy," dropping his "Cs" at the Pentagon and characterizing the university militants as "bums."

The interesting thing about this role-playing is that he plays the Peacemaker and the Warrior with equal passion and outward conviction. He deplores the weakness of authority and the decline of institutions with as much zeal as he attacks the Senate, appends undistinguished men to the Supreme Court and invades Cambodia without consulting the Congress. In short, there seems to be no connection between his various statements and actions: He balances the books every day.

The actual facts of the Cambodian invasion are not as important as the mentality and methods that produced the invasion: The bombing

can be stopped again and the men withdrawn, as they probably will be, but the capital is left with an alarming sense of doubt about what he will do next.

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The actual facts of the Cambodian invasion are not as important as the mentality and methods that produced the invasion: The bombing

Athens' Decision To Intervene

By David S. Broder

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Unable to sleep well after hearing President Nixon explain his decision to launch an American offensive against enemy sanctuaries in Cambodia, a temporarily displaced Washington journalist, cut off from the usual "informed sources," turned to his copy of Thucydides' history of the Peloponnesian War.

This being the 16th anniversary of Mr. Nixon's well-remembered speech to the American Society of Newspaper Editors, advocating American intervention to rescue the French at Dien Bien Phu, the second nation to reach the 16th year of the war, which ended Athenian democracy 2,400 years ago.

There is found the story of the Athenian conquest of Melos, "a colony of Leadeaonians that would not submit to the Athenians like the other islanders and at first remained neutral and took no part in the war."

Although the envoy from Athens—representatives of the ancient world's highest civilization—explained to the stubborn colony's leaders that "as the world goes, right is only in question between equals in power, while the strong do what they can and the weak suffer what they must," the Melians obstinately declined to yield.

So Athens was put to the bother of conquering Melos, and subsequently sent out 500 colonists who inhabited the place themselves . . . and the winter ended and with it ended the 16th year of this war.

"Early in the spring of the following summer"—a time exactly as far removed from the start of the Peloponnesian War as we are today from Dien Bien Phu—"the Athenian envoys arrived from Sicily and the Egestaeans with them. The Athenians held an assembly and after hearing from the Egestaeans and their own envoys a report as attractive as it was odd, voted to send 60 ships to Sicily.

Names of the Game

"They were to help the Egestaeans against the Selinuntines," the names were so confusing then as they are now—"and that is one of the persistent aggravations of foreign wars"—and to order all other states in Sicily as they should best for the interest of Athens.

"Five days after this, a second assembly was held to consider the speediest means of equipping the ships, and to vote whatever else might be required by the generals for the expedition; and Nicias, who had been chosen for the command against his will and who thought that the state was not well advised . . . upon a slight and specious pretext to aspire to the conquest of the whole of Sicily, came forward in the hope of diverting the Athenians from the enterprise." Thucydides then gives this paragraph of Nicias's speech:

"Although this assembly was convened to consider the preparations to be made for sailing to Sicily, I think . . . that we ought not to give so little consideration to a matter of such moment, or let ourselves be persuaded by foreigners into undertaking a war with which we have nothing to do . . . You leave many enemies behind

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

elements behind Earth Day is perhaps the entire ecology movement. With all their hot air, they pose a grave threat to the cleanliness of our atmosphere.

I suggest that the DAR take a nice subversive swim in the Hudson River; furthermore, until their forefathers, they could probably walk across the Delaware oil slicks. With all the worry about the background individuals in the ecology movement, let me remind the DAR that they're apt to turn themselves into asphyxiants.

Their noise level has become bit too elevated. Would you like *Daughters of the American Pollution*?

SANFORD J. MATTHEWS
Brussels.

Letters

War in Cambodia

James Reston, in "The Heart of the Trouble," (C.I.T., May 4) accuses President Nixon of deciding to expand the war in Indochina by sending the GIs into Cambodia to clear out the enemy sanctuaries there. The President, being only human, could have made a tragic mistake. For the heart of the trouble, as everybody knows, is not in Cambodia, but in North Vietnam, the Soviet Union and Communist China. Those are the places where the power comes from, where the real sanctuaries are located. Therefore, if, instead of Cambodia, the President had ordered our troops to invade either Russia or China, as Mr. Nixon seems to suggest, the war would be all over in practically no time—albeit over the world, I mean.

STEPHEN MADRICK
Clamart, France.

I am not one of "the silent majority" which President Nixon thinks approves his policies in general. But I am one of those Americans who, however reluctantly, thinks his country's policies in Southeast Asia are the right policies if the world is not to be Communist-dominated. A good deal of ridicule has been heaped upon those of us who have foreseen the danger of the Communist strategy called "the domino theory." But those of us who have carefully read Lenin know that it is the strategy clearly outlined for his "permanent revolution." He saw it begin with small victories, gradually extending into world conquest. He saw its beginning in Indochina.

While South Vietnam has not yet been the victim of the Communists expected after North Korea, it is far from a defeat for the United States and is not likely to be if we hold on, and keep ready to stop such sanctuaries as the Communists are establishing in Cambodia and its neighboring states. In short, we arrest the Communists, who talk all the time about peace but act all the time against any step towards peace, can bring to the Israelis what they dream about if they show that Israel does not want additional territories, respects the existence

of a Palestine people and announces for the first time since the creation of Israel its defined borders.

WILL they do that?

That should have been the subject of Mr. Alsop's column, and not the provocative statements against the Arabs and against the Egyptians.

One more thing: The Egyptians will never allow anybody else but Egyptians to fight their own war of liberation if that war is the only solution to regain their lost territories.

IBRAHIM EZZAT, Cairo.

Hot Air Day

Concerning the beliefs of the DAR (April 24) on the subversive

elements behind Earth Day.

elements behind Earth Day is perhaps the entire ecology movement. With all their hot air, they pose a grave threat to the cleanliness of our atmosphere.

I suggest that the DAR take a nice subversive swim in the Hudson River; furthermore, until their forefathers, they could probably walk across the Delaware oil slicks. With all the worry about the background individuals in the ecology movement, let me remind the DAR that they're apt to turn themselves into asphyxiants.

Their noise level has become bit too elevated. Would

Prague Pledges Military Aid to Russia in Case of Attack

PRAGUE, May 6 (AP)—Czechoslovakia bound itself in a new 20-year treaty today to pursue joint military policy with the Soviet Union to provide military aid if the Soviet Union is attacked on any side.

Communist party leaders and ministers of the two countries signed the pact which appeared to confirm the deepest fears of many Czechoslovaks that their soldiers should be sent to Asia if the Soviet Union claims it is attacked by Communist China.

The new treaty of friendship, federation and mutual assistance faced a 1945 pact requiring military and other assistance only from Germany or its allies.

It went a big step beyond the 15-year-old Warsaw Pact.

2 Ministers Fired; Crisis Grips Ireland

(Continued from Page 1)

is from the Continent worth \$200 to be imported into Ireland without customs inspection.

Cosgrave named Mr. Blaney,

army officer and two others as implicated in the affair.

Mr. Lynch offered the House assurance that "this was the only ended importation of arms of two members. These arms have not been imported," he said. "And have not been landed this country."

However, reports from Northern Ireland spoke of arms being smuggled from the republic into the side area of Londonderry and Falls Road area of Belfast apparently so Roman Catholic residents there would not caught short if violence

erupted.

2 Troubled Areas

These two areas were the principal trouble-spots in the sectarian fighting of last August that claimed 37 lives, destroyed hundreds of homes and precipitated the armed intervention of thousands of British troops.

At summer, Mr. Lynch reacted

the crisis in the North by

deploying troops with field hospitals along the border, calling up reserves, appealing to the United Nations and denouncing the partition of Ireland as being responsible for the whole thing.

A few weeks later, he backtracked. Mr. Lynch said that he never intended to use military capacity to unite the country. He expressed sympathy for the position of Ulster residents.

At a party congress in January, he rebuked Mr. Blaney for his itancy and won overwhelming support for his program of moderation.

In the last few weeks, however,

information is said to

come to light in Dublin, some

it supplied by British counter-

intelligence, concerning arms

shipped from the Continent to

Irish Republic and then across

border.

Irish Army units in Ulster re-

cently conducted surprise raids in areas in an effort to un-

der stores of arms. At about

the same time, militant Irish

bulldogs and Roman Catholic

elements in the North have been

involved in scattered incidents of violence. These, however, were

caused by instances of Prot-

estant-inspired violence.

Pro-Arab MP

Won't Run Again;

Ites Criticism

LONDON, May 6 (AP)—Mrs. Margaret MacKay, the Labor party legislator who has championed the Arab cause is quitting Parliament, a statement saying she will stand for re-election to the House of Commons for theham District of London. Mrs. MacKay complained of a campaign of public abuse and humiliation from which was allowed to riot.

MacKay has been involved in controversy over her activities behalf of the Arabs since the Middle East war. Last year, raised a storm when she said regarded herself as an Arab and intended to turn a girl's school in London into a commando outpost.

Soviet Ships End

Exercises

MOSCOW, May 6 (Reuters)—Russia's largest ocean maneuvers in Soviet naval history, Tass news agency said today.

The maneuvers, which started mid-April, involved 175 to 180 ships in an exercise "ten times

than anything of this nature."

Russians have ever done before," according to U.S. Navy

in London.

It could be viewed as an

show of power and ability to any trouble spot. The Russians

all their greatly expanded

from Baltic, Black, Sea,

and Pacific bases into

that carried the hammer-

socks pennant into the Medi-

terranean, the Atlantic, Pacific and Oceans.

CHUNN Established 1825

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PARIS

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which provides for joint action in Europe only.

The provision on military aid, Article 10 of the treaty's 14 articles, said that "in the case of armed attack against one of the contracting parties by any state or group of states, the other contracting party will regard it as an attack against itself and will immediately extend all assistance and all available support, including military assistance..."

Article 11 on foreign policy said the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia would "consult on all important international questions . . . and will proceed in their activities in conformity with the joint attitude agreed on in the interests of both states..."

Western diplomats predicted that the Soviet Union would now seek similar obligations from its other allies in an effort to further unify Eastern Europe.

Czechoslovakia was the first, they said, because it had the least ability to resist after stepping out of line with the 1968 "Prague spring" and the invasion of the Soviet Army.

Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev and Gustav Husak, first secretary of the Czechoslovak party, signed the pact in a ceremony at Prague Castle. Premier Alexei N. Kosygin of Russia and Lubomir Strougal of Czechoslovakia then signed.

The treaty goes into effect after ratification by the Supreme Soviet in Moscow and the Czechoslovak parliament and exchange of ratifications in Moscow. With Communist countries, this is a simple formality.

The signing was the main event of Mr. Brezhnev's first visit to Prague since the August, 1968, military invasion aimed against the liberal regime of Mr. Husak's predecessor, Alexander Dubcek.

Besides giving Moscow the 20-year treaty, Mr. Husak's regime staged a show of public affection for the Soviet leaders, in effect approving their decision to invade Czechoslovakia.

"The Soviet Union came in time—the Soviet Union came in time," a pre-assembled crowd of more than 10,000 flag-waving Communists chanted when Mr. Brezhnev, Mr. Kosygin and Mr. Husak appeared on a balcony of the castle after the ceremony.

Mr. Heinemann spoke today, two



United Press International
IN PUBLIC VIEW—Former Soviet Premiers Vyacheslav Molotov (left) and Nikolai Bulganin (right) stand with Mr. Molotov's daughter Svetlana at the Moscow funeral of Mr. Molotov's wife. It was the first public appearance for the two former government leaders, both disgraced and out of circulation, since 1957.

25 Years After War

Heinemann Says Germans Look to Future, Not the Past

BONN, May 6 (UPI)—The West German people have turned their backs on short-sighted nationalism, and no longer grieve for what was lost when their nation capitulated 25 years ago, President Gustav Heinemann said today.

Having reached a settlement with its Western neighbors, West Germany is attempting a reconciliation with Eastern countries, Mr. Heinemann noted. He spoke to 100 ambassadors "in the name of my fellow citizens and in agreement with the federal government . . . and through you to your heads on former German territories occupied by Poland.

"We now know that it serves nothing to grieve for that which is lost, but that the main thing is to bring the necessity of a reconciliation also with the East to a good resolution," Mr. Heinemann said.

Christian Democratic opposition leaders who disapprove of Mr. Brandt's plans have demanded an immediate debate on the chancellor's statement. The president's remarks may also come under opposition fire, particularly his views on former German territories occupied by Poland.

"We now know that it serves nothing to grieve for that which is lost, but that the main thing is to bring the necessity of a reconciliation also with the East to a good resolution," Mr. Heinemann said.

Christian Democratic leaders object to the government's willingness to abdicate claims on the former territories.

"Looking back on the last 25 years, one must recognize what it means to create a free and democratic society from a demoralized population living in devastated cities and with millions of homeless and impoverished refugees—a society that has remained immune to hate and revenge despite the sacrifices demanded of it and despite the destruction of national unity," he said.

"One should appreciate that the overwhelming majority of our citizens, unlike after 1918, did not fall prey to the temptations of a new short-sighted nationalism, but rather turned toward the ideas of European unity and cooperation with the peoples of the earth."

Mr. Owen was arrested Jan. 15 and held in custody until his release today. His health has declined and he was visited by a heart specialist in jail last night.

He resigned his seat in Parliament April 3.

One of ten children of a coal mining family, he began work as a miner at the age of 14, built a political career in trade unions and served as Labor member of Parliament for Morpeth, in northeast England, for 16 years.

Labor Achieves Major Triumph In Scottish Vote

GLASGOW, May 6 (Reuters)—Britain's Labor party won a big triumph in the Scottish local elections early today, gaining six seats in Glasgow, where the Conservative-Progressive alliance lost over all control.

Labor headquarters in London claimed that the party had gained control of ten towns in Scotland. Labor gained 67 seats and lost 12.

The Conservative-Progressive alliance in Glasgow—Britain's biggest city after London—had held power for three years. In Scotland as a whole, Progressives and Conservatives showed a net loss of 11 seats.

Scottish Nationalists bid badly, losing 21 seats.

Bonn Foreign Minister Begins Tour of Asia

BONN, May 6 (UPI)—West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel left here by air today for a four-country tour of Southeast Asia.

Mr. Scheel told newsmen that his talks with political leaders in Indonesia, Malaysia, Japan and South Korea had been given "added interest" by developments in Indochina.

He said that he would be hearing from them what they thought of American military activities in Cambodia.

Last weekend, Mr. Scheel issued a statement voicing concern at the turn of events in the conflict.

U.S. Underground A-Blast

LAS VEGAS, Nevada, May 6 (AP)—A nuclear bomb with a power of less than 20,000 tons of TNT was exploded yesterday at the end of a tunnel 1,030 feet beneath Rainier Mesa in the remote northeast corner of the Nevada test site, the Atomic Energy Commission said.

Mr. Scheel began his French enterprise in 1960 with the cooperation of the French government. He went to Roanne, a city in central France whose knitting industry had slumped, and introduced American styling and production methods. Soon he had 20 mills producing knitting suits for the American market. His firm, Lancy Rich Industries, also imported dresses and sportswear from Italy and Hong Kong.

Sam Rosenthal

NEW YORK, May 6 (NYT)—

Sam Rosenthal, a dress manufacturer who pioneered in the importation of popular-priced women's knitwear from France, died here Monday after a long illness. He was 60.

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He went to Roanne, a city in

central France whose knitting industry had slumped, and introduced American styling and production methods. Soon he had 20 mills producing knitting suits for the American market. His firm, Lancy Rich Industries, also imported dresses and sportswear from Italy and Hong Kong.

Spain's High Court to Probe Matesa Financial Scandal

By Loren Jenkins

MADRID, May 6 (UPI)—In an unprecedented move, the 74-judge plenary session of the Spanish Supreme Court yesterday decided to step into the investigation of the nation's most embarrassing financial scandal thus confirming reports that top members of ex-members of the Franco government are implicated in the affair.

Meeting in extraordinary session, the plenary session of the nation's highest court ruled it was the competent body to take over the ten-month-old "Matesa affair" because it could involve "persons who could be covered by privilege." Under Gen. Francisco Franco's constitution only the plenary session of the Supreme Court is empowered to investigate and judge cabinet ministers and ex-ministers.

This constitutes the first time the Supreme Court has chosen—or deemed it necessary—to use these powers.

The Supreme Court action took the Matesa case one dangerous step forward toward a denouement which many observers believe could discredit the team of technocrats to which Gen. Franco has entrusted his cabinet. Only six months after Gen. Franco reshuffled his government in favor of younger, more dynamic ministers, the majority of whom either belong to or are allied with the Catholic lay order Opus Dei, rumors are rampant that a new cabinet reshuffle may take place before the year is out because of the Matesa scandal.

National Outrage

At the root of the potential new crisis is the lingering national outrage at the misuse of an estimated \$150 million of government export credits by what had been considered one of the nation's most successful export firms, the textile machinery firm of Matesa (Maquinaria Textil del Norte de Espana, S.A.). The company was run by Gamboyan Barcelona, industrialist Juan Vila Reyes, a man with many friends in high places, especially among the technocrats who have been in charge of the Spanish economy for the past decade.

Mr. Garaudy, who yesterday was excluded from his party local by a vote of eight to five, said the vote had been dictated from above. It is a serious criticism for a party that prides itself on its democratic processes and on giving each party cell the right to express its opinions freely.

"As I told the party cell Thursday," Mr. Garaudy wrote in a letter to the cell leader, "these days a very small group directed by Georges Marchais is manipulating the direction of the party."

Christian Democratic leaders object to the government's willingness to abdicate claims on the former territories.

"Looking back on the last 25 years, one must recognize what it means to create a free and democratic society from a demoralized population living in devastated cities and with millions of homeless and impoverished refugees—a society that has remained immune to hate and revenge despite the sacrifices demanded of it and despite the destruction of national unity," he said.

"One should appreciate that the overwhelming majority of our citizens, unlike after 1918, did not fall prey to the temptations of a new short-sighted nationalism, but rather turned toward the ideas of European unity and cooperation with the peoples of the earth."

Mr. Garaudy's difficulties with the party apparatus go back to 1968, following the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia. The philosopher was horrified at the intervention and adopted the position that the French party, to ever succeed, must vigorously condemn the invasion and tell Frenchmen that French-style Communism would never permit such a thing to happen.

At the February congress he was condemned and not reelected to the political bureau and central committee. The national party still must ratify the local's action in excluding him.

As Mr. Garaudy wrote today, that ratification is now "inevitable." He closed the letter with a request for eventual reintegration. "Groups pass on, but the party lives on," he wrote.

Mr. Marchais was named assistant secretary-general at the party's congress Feb. 3. In the illness of Waldeck Rochet, the secretary-general, he has assumed effective leadership of the party.

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43 Events and a Lot of Erotic Trash

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

CANNES, May 6.—There are 43 events today at the Cannes Festival, many of them, of course, taking place simultaneously. New films are not only being shown in the various rooms at the festival palace, but also at the local cinemas in the hope of attracting the attention of visiting exhibitors and critics.

The quantity is enormous and the quality, in large measure, questionable. A whole series of sensational sex films are on show. These range from an American art film known as "The Notorious Cleopatra"—the Queen of Egypt is here a lady of color with a throng of stripped Hollywood extras as her courtiers—to a German study of sexual peculiarities. "The Versions of Love" graphically illustrated. There is enough erotic trash at Cannes to fill the cheap movie houses of the world for the next year.

The day began at midnight with a late showing of the American film "Putney Slope," in which modern big-business bromides are burlesqued by a band of evangelist-minded blacks. They take over a Madison Avenue advertising agency, defiantly refusing to plug tobacco, alcohol and war toys. Eventually, they bow to pressure. This attempt at satirical extravaganzia is more foul-mouthed than funny, the comic sponging degenerating into shock gags with race insults flying.

"Putney Slope" is reported to have found a cult public in New York. But judging from the cawlow, labored humor, its sup-

Movies In Cannes

porters must be very young. It is, alas, no marvel of hilarity.

Polanski admirers will find very disappointing.

Istvan Gall's "The Falcons," Hungary's festival entry, has some lyrical photography of birds in flight, but the scenario is ponderous and the situations static. A young ornithologist comes to pursue his studies in an old farmstead, the owner of which trains falcons to keep other birds off the crops. There is a hint of symbolism in the falcons' policing the fields—perhaps they are supposed to be the guardians of the police state—and in their trainer, too. A harsh, narrow-minded man, he may be a representative of the old order—or maybe the new order. The purpose of the screenplay remains vague and it appears that the Hungarian cinema is in need of some native dramatists of the order of Molnar, Laszlo Biro or Ernst Vajda.

"Malatesta," representing Germany in the festival, is a ridiculous re-enacting of the trapping, in 1911, of an anarchist gang in Sidney Street, London. Eddie Constantine is the Sicilian firebrand—probably the prize misceasting feat of the year.

Henri Langlois of the Cinémathèque Française presented the first half of his two-part program on the history of the French cinema at a session in the Cannes festival hall this afternoon. Part One covers the motion picture in France from 1895 to the coming of the talkies in 1930. From a vast library of films, Mr. Langlois has clipped a collection of absorbing extracts. Beginning with a mid-1890's shot of a railroad train in motion and concluding with the sound of Arletty's voice in some early sound melodrama. Next week, Langlois, who accompanied the projection with a running commentary, will recount the story of the French film from 1930 to the present. Today's session was the festival's most instructive event and one of its most interesting.



Associated Press
Elizabeth Taylor, customer and friend, and Alexandre, father of the groom.

8 Royal Highnesses as Wedding Guests

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, May 6.—Alexandre, often referred to as "hairdresser to the queen," will soon show the world it's for real. On May 23, he's rounding up virtually all that's left of European royalty, plus international aristocracy—not to mention *les têtes de Paris*—for the wedding of his son, Michel Raimon, to Evelyne, daughter of Vicomte and Vicomtesse Alain de Beschast. The Beschast ancestors date back to Du Guesclin (14th century).

The wedding will take place in Saint-Tropez. Alexandre's home town, "Her Serene Highness Princess Grace of Monaco" and "Their Royal Highnesses Duo and Duchesse d'Orléans" the smashing, engraved, red-wax sealed invitation reads,

"have deigned to accept." All in all, there'll be at least eight royal highnesses and offspring (six of whom will hold the bride's train). So far, 400 people have been invited.

Richard Burton and Elizabeth Taylor are flying over from the United States and should make a grand entrance aboard their yacht, *Kallima*. They're bosom pals of Alexandre, which is a mystery of sorts since Alexandre doesn't speak a word of English and Elizabeth is equally helpless in French. It must be love.

Other "friends" include: Princess Antoinette of Monaco, Duke and Duchess of Wurtemberg, Princess Marie-Pia, Princess of Bourbon-Parme, Prince Michael of Greece and Prince André of Bourbon-Parme who will act as master of ceremonies. The *almanach de Gotha* goes on with Count Etienne de Montpazier and Count and Countess Waldemar de Rosemborg. There's also Princess Nyloufer whose husband was simply described

as a Mr. Pop. It may be that the crown prince of Sweden will make it too.

So much for royalty. On the *tout Paris* side, you have Baron Guy, Alain and Cecile de Rothschild, Vicomtesse de Ribes, Baron de Réde, Maître Michel-Pellissier, the Bernard and Yves Lanvin, Nino Cerruti, playwright André Roussin and actresses Delphine Seyrig, Claudia Cardinale and Virna Lisi. Herbert von Karajan, who has a house nearby, will come too.

The fashions should be fun. The day before Count and Countess Charles of Rohan-Chabot will give a big *soirée* in their Saint-Tropez house. It will be a relaxed evening, fashion-wise, anyhow, with grey and hippie styles recommended.

But for the wedding, the men, noblesse oblige, will be in tails and the ladies in long dresses and cartwheel hats.

Music in Italy

Exploring Neo-Classical Trends in Florence

By William Weaver

FLORENCE, May 6.—The announced theme of this year's Maggio Musicale Fiorentino, the Florence music festival which opened last night, is "Art Between the Two World Wars." But the Maggio's artistic director, Roman Vlad, in an introductory article in the festival's souvenir program, explains that it is the neo-classical trend of art in the twenties and thirties which will be most thoroughly explored in the course of the two months of the festival: and this emphasis on neo-classicism, accounts for the choice of Spontini's "The Vestal" as the Maggio's opening work.

Originally given in Paris in 1807, "The Vestal" is the Napoleonic opera par excellence, and in its day it was a huge success. By 1830, it had been performed two hundred times at the Paris Opera, admired by Beethoven and Brahms. True to its time, the piece contains a good deal of martial music, the pageantry of triumph that was so much a part of the empire. But there are also many pages of heart-melting lyricism, and if, on occasion, Spontini echoes Beethoven or seems to look back to Gluck, in other moments he clearly anticipates Bellini and even Donizetti.

The conducting of Vittorio Gui, last night, underlined this kinship, and the 85-year-old maestro seemed more interested in the romantic aspects

of the opera than the Napoleonic pomp. As result, some of the majestic chorals passed by; the musical spotlight was firmly on the protagonist. As Giulia, the unhappy vestal who prefers love to the altar, Renata Scotti was superb form. Simply, without affectation, she gave a rounded, convincing portrait of the not heroine, allowing her voice to harden, when necessary, to signify the maiden's courage, then softening the sound to a limpid flow of tone. At the end she misjudged the acoustics of the Teatro Comunale, and her pianississimi became almost inaudible, but one was constantly in admiration of her sensitive phrasing and her deep penetration of the role.

The rest of the cast was adequate, but secondary (also because the score underwent an

cut). "The Vestal" has a special significance in Florence, because it was given here 37 years ago at the first Maggio Musicale, with Rossini making her Italian debut. The conductor that occasion was the same Vittorio Gui. This new production uses the same set designs by the late Felice Cossarati; their naive simplicity, however, did not work well, and they did not enhance his performance. Alberto Lattuada's staging, too, was unimpressive and, especially in the lighter scenes, sometimes troubling. But, despite the flaws, the Maggio's opening can be counted authentic success.

More Notes On Festivals In Europe

PARIS.—Programs for several European festivals have just become available. For additional information on the events listed below, write to the organization indicated in parentheses.

Oberammergau (May 14-29): The Passion Play, presented every ten years in this Alpine town 50 miles west of Munich. This year's performance, "somewhat delayed," begins at 7:15 a.m. and ends at 5 p.m., with a two-hour intermission. Nominal admission. Seats, returns and cancellations are guaranteed on short notice. (Passionspiel 1970, Schmidgasse 6, Oberammergau, Germany).

Augsburg (May 22-29): 18th German Mozart Festival. This Bavarian city has a legitimate claim on Mozart (the Leopold was born here). This week's events include performances of an early opera, *Pinta*, *Giardiniere*, and a chamber concert (Deutsche Mozart Gesellschaft, Bahnhofstrasse 11, Augsburg, West Germany).

Hannover (May 29-Sept. 27): The city is baroque and the setting the gardens and galleries of the electors of Hannover. One of them, *Scipio*, is a "Julius Caesar" and *Arminius*. The Prague Ballet presents a program in the garden, and besides concerts there are also the traditional water, light and works displays with musical illuminations in the garden (Verkehrsbüro, Ernst-August-Platz 2, Hannover, West Germany).

Information on other summer festivals was given in a series of three articles published in the International Herald Tribune on March 20, April and April 24.

Adenauer's Old Masters

To Be Auctioned in June

LONDON, May 6.—A group of 38 "highly important" old masters, once the collection of the late West German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, are to be sold at Christie's, the London art auctioneers, on June 26.

The sale is on behalf of Mr. Heinz Kisters, who helped Dr. Adenauer to assemble his collection, and of several anonymous vendors. Mr. Kisters lives near Lake Constance in Switzerland.

The paintings appear to have been re-assembled for sale as a collection, according to informed sources, at the instigation of some relatives and other beneficiaries under Dr. Adenauer's will who preferred to dispose of the paintings which they had inherited.

They turned to Mr. Kisters, as the man who had helped form the collection, to either buy, or acquire the sale rights for the remainder because of the advantages of selling all 38 works as a complete collection, the sources said.

For the most part the pictures, which were on show at Christie's today, are of the Gothic and Renaissance periods, and cover the Italian, Flemish, French, German and Spanish schools.

Outstanding among them are an altarpiece by Lucas Cranach the Elder and another by the "Saint Veronica Master," scenes from the Passion by Jost von Kalkar, a Holy Family by Gerard David, a Madonna by Joss Van Cleve and "The Holy Family with Saints" by Veronese.

Other artists represented are Ciriaco Di Benvenuto, Henrict Metz El Eel, Adriano Isenbrant, Jan Provost, Pieter Coecke van Aelst, Jan de Cock, Mariotto di Nardo, Agnolo Gaddi, Vincenzo Tamagni, Ano di Pietro and Alvaro Fries d'Evora.

Since World War II, David Carrington, one of Christie's old master directors, said no collection of this type has come onto the market since before World War II.

"It is characteristic of a



Konrad Adenauer

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Contradictory Reports About IOS 'Losses'

True Attempts May Damage Management

By Jonathan C. Randal
Times Staff Writer
May 6 (UPI)—Sources close to IOS Ltd., the parent company of troubled Investors Overseas Services, first confirmed in hedged reports today of a first-quarter operating loss.

The contradictory stands on a sizable loss, which is suggested to be the first in the 14-year history of IOS, took place against background of reports that the firm was nearing an agreement on opting a rescue operation that almost certain to wrest control of the company from present management.

Before the board are two majorers from Banque Rothschild of France and Denver-based King sources, whose president John King arrived here today and presented his tough terms to the meeting now in its fourth night day.

Indications that the offers are numerous and intricate, official company spokesmen insisted board meeting was open-ended that no official statement will be forthcoming before Monday.

Sources close to the company used to pinpoint the first-quarter loss. But there was speculation that several millions of dollars may have involved.

In contrast to the parent company's apparent difficulties was the cash positions of many of 18 mutual funds.

Compounding suspicions widely in the Swiss banking community that IOS Ltd. is in a cash position was the fact that operating losses were suffered before the company's problems broke into the open last month.

Since then, even IOS officials concede the situation has worsened. A net result has been to undermine investors' confidence and induce a growing negative cash as investors have cashed in their mutual funds faster than ever been able to sign up.

Early wary new customers' leaders maintain the last two weeks in April accounted for \$3 million in net outflow of cash, while redemptions running higher than sales. They said that similar losses in the five days in May stood at \$1 million.

Moreover, the reports on the first-quarter figures focused attention on the fact that IOS has yet to publish its year-end audited income and earnings report.



PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Coca-Cola Export Corp. has named H.B. Nicholson Jr., chairman of Coca-Cola Europe. Mr. Nicholson, based in London, takes over from C.W. Duncan Jr., who will return to the United States as executive vice-president of the parent company. C.W. Halle will replace Mr. Nicholson as president of the European division.

**

The French affiliate of Axel Johnson of Sweden has announced the appointment of Jean-Jacques Bautier to the post of company president, replacing Lennart Sjoberg, who becomes president of the group's U.K. affiliate.

William L. Nelson has been elected vice-president of the overseas sales division of American Continental Life Insurance Co.

March Orders Up 8% For German Industry

BONN, May 6 (Reuters)—Orders in hand with West German industry rose by nearly 8 percent in March this year compared with February, the Economics Ministry said today. New orders were 7 percent higher than in March last year.

Domestic orders in March rose 11 percent from the same month last year while foreign orders declined by nearly 3 percent.

Orders were in fact 10 percent above deliveries in March with industrial production 6 percent higher than a year ago.

Market Closings

Markets will be closed today, Ascension Day, in Belgium, France, West Germany, Holland and Italy. The Brussels exchange will remain closed on Friday as well.

Shell's Profits Drop 4.9% in First Quarter

Worldwide Inflationary Trends Push Up Costs

LONDON, May 6 (Reuters)—The Royal Dutch Shell group first quarter profit slipped 4.9 percent as costs and expenses rose 9.5 percent with worldwide inflationary trends progressively in evidence, the British-Dutch oil giant reported today.

Net income fell to \$22.7 million (\$22.48 million) from \$27.5 million in the 1969 quarter. Total revenues were up 8 percent at \$1.19 billion (\$2.687 billion) from \$1.06 billion a year ago.

Shell Oil, the group's U.S. affiliate, had a 23 percent drop in profits, the company said, because of severely depressed gasoline prices, lower prices for certain chemicals and significantly increased taxes.

Oil product prices outside North America were also generally below the levels of a year ago, the company said.

According to the data released today, crude oil production rose 12.4 percent, refinery runs by 10.3 percent, oil sales by 13.1 percent and natural gas sales by 24.1 percent.

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All the Notes and Shares referred to below have been placed privately.

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Margin Slash Analyzed as Bullish

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, May 6 (NYT)—Just as everything looked darkest and the stock market seemed headed nowhere but further down, the Federal Reserve Board acknowledged the strident call of Wall Street and slashed margin requirements to 65 percent from 80 percent.

Very fundamentally, the move is bullish. It means more buying power suddenly has been unleashed for investors, for they will be able to purchase more stock with the same money, by only having to put up 65 percent of the purchase price.

Increasing buying power for investors, however, does not necessarily mean they will be in the mood to commit their cash to the securities markets. The amount of money that flows into the market will depend on whether attitudes have improved and there can be no assurance that changed margin rules will mean more optimism.

Timing Usually Good

Nevertheless, history suggests that reductions in margin requirements mean better stock markets are around the corner. "The Fed's timing usually has been pretty good," said Robert H. Stovall, partner in charge of investment policy for Reynolds & Co.

There have been six previous reductions in margin requirements since the end of World War II. "Except in 1953," he reports, "each of the cuts caught the market close to the bottom. This shows that Washington really does have one eye on Wall Street."

The last time a cut was implemented was in July, 1962, in the wake of the May crash of 1962. The reduction was from 70 percent to 50 percent. The market bottomed out that month and went on to form the base for a sustained climb.

Tenneco's Net Sags as Revenue Climbs

NEW YORK, May 6—Tenneco Inc. reported today that its first quarter profits were cut back due to higher costs for borrowing money, a two-week strike and an absence of land sales, so far this year.

In the 1969 quarter, the company added 5 cents a share to profits,

but the petrochemical firm said it expects 1970 earnings to be better than those of 1969, despite the first-quarter decline.

Health insurance claims reflecting winter illnesses were an important factor in the downturn, he said. "Corrective actions taken and rate increases put into effect last year will not be really felt until the second half of the year," he added.

CNA Financial Corp. chairman Howard C. Reeder said that he ex-

pects 1970 earnings to be better than those of 1969, despite the first-quarter decline.

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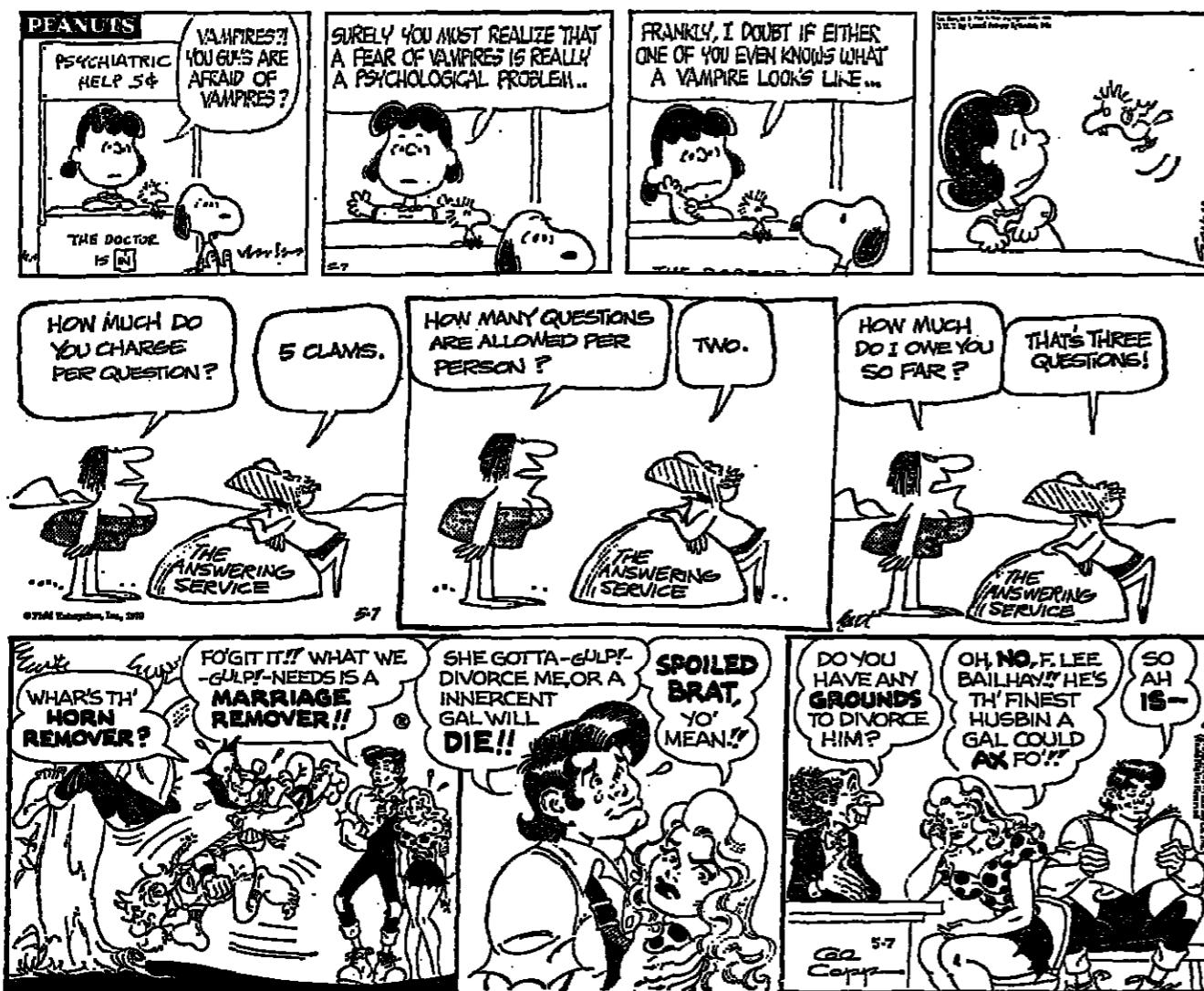
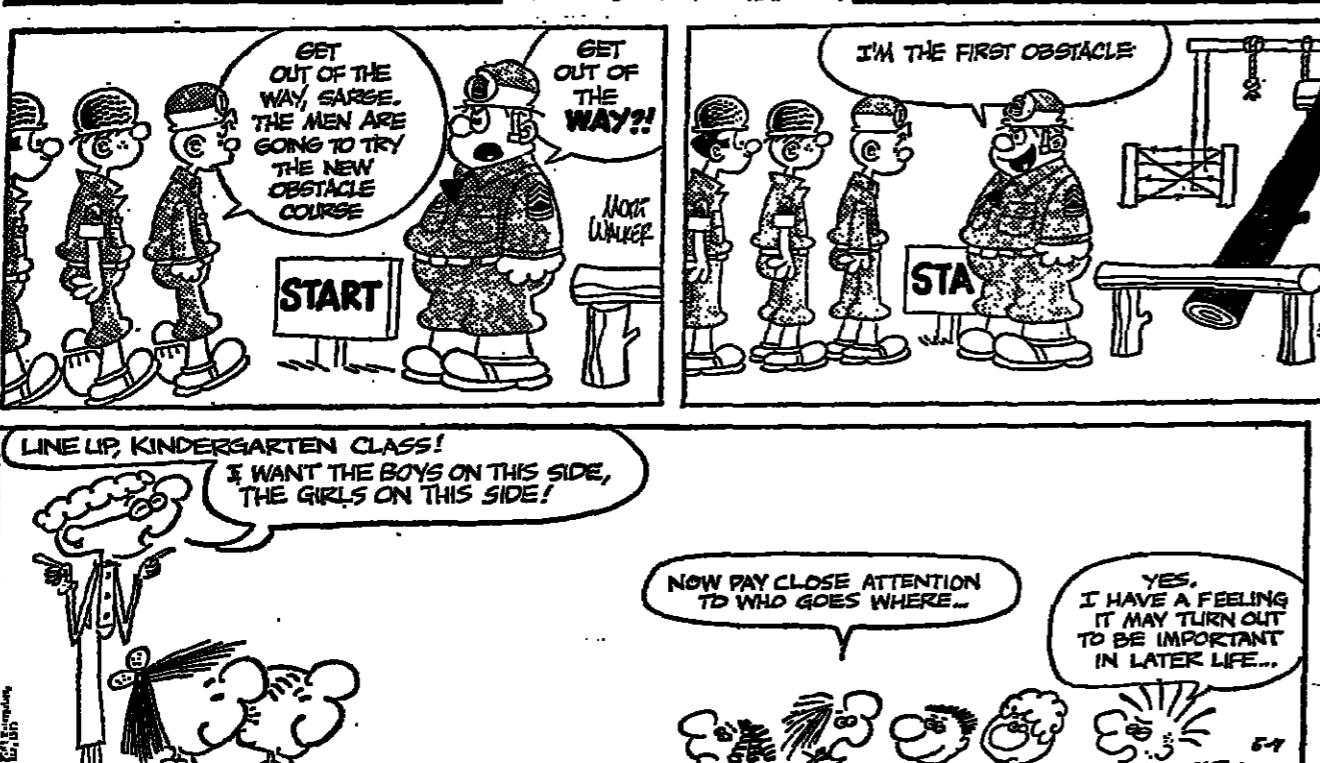
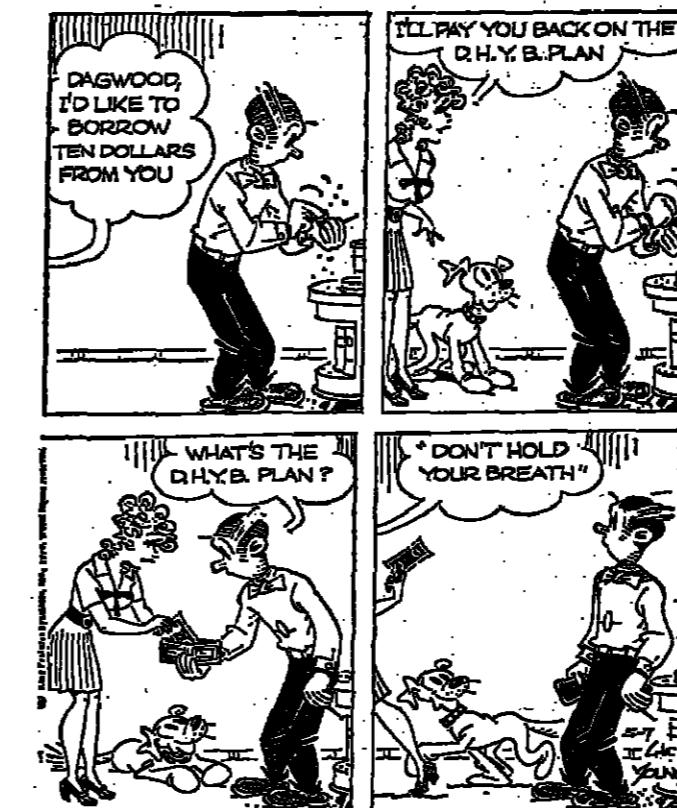
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

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BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

With a suit of three low cards, bridge players, like Carr, are divided into three parts: those who lead high, those who lead the middle card and those who lead low.

Most New York experts lead the bottom card, but in this case the traditional lead of the high card works out better because it is clear that the player making the lead has no high card.

North's jump to two notrump, as a passed hand responding to one spade, accurately suggested a balanced hand with 11 or 12 points, but South went wrong in rebidding his spades. As his hand was entirely satisfactory for notrump purposes, he should have raised to three notrump, which would have been easily made.

North might have passed three spades, but he persevered to four spades, and West led the club eight, playing "the top of nothing" in such situations. East won with the club ace and concentrated on the possibility that West might have the king of hearts, thereby finding the fine winning defense.

His play at the second trick was the heart two. West's heart king was taken by dummy's ace, and South entered his hand with a spade lead. He led a low diamond hopefully, and all would have been well for him if West had ducked routinely. East would have been unable to lead a second heart without conceding a trick to the ten, and a passive re-

turn would have allowed South to establish a diamond trick in dummy for a heart discard.

But West alertly put up his diamond ace, judging the situation correctly, and led a heart. This defense established East's heart jack for the setting trick, before the declarer could make use of dummy's diamonds.

NORTH (D)

♦ J 5
♦ 4 2
♦ Q 10 6
♦ J 10 2

WEST

♦ 4 3
♦ K 7 6 3

♦ A 5 3 2

♦ 6 5 3

SOUTH

♦ A K Q 10 7

♦ 10 8 5

♦ Q 9 4

♦ K 0 6

Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:

North East South West

Pass Pass 1 A Pass

2 N.T. Pass 3 ♠ Pass

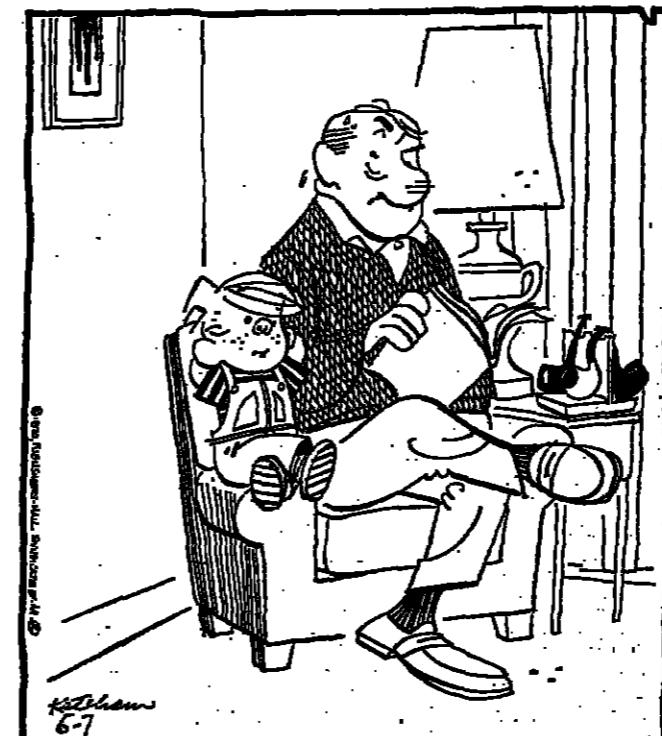
4 ♠ Pass Pass

West led the eight of clubs.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

PAPAS AITOP SLAM POIRE
RECTIO INTERIORS NEAL POIRE
ASKEW CHAIRMAN ARETHE POISSE
TAPIA RINGUP ORAL ATTUNE BAS
DRAIL ABREAST GIRLISH ABREAST
OAT SHELVING CEASE SYRINT DUIT
BANTU ESTATE AMORSTITION SADAR
LITHE DRIVE ASOME KNEE ANEW BLUED
SETIS PARE SETTO

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I WAS JUST THINKIN', MR. WILSON...
HOW LONG HAVE WE BEEN FRIENDS?"

JUMBLE — That scrambled word game
by HENRY KENDRICK, JOURNALIST

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DUMON

MAROA

PITTEO

LAFFEB

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

WHAT ADAM WASN'T.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answer, tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: WHOOP SNORT DARBLE CURFW.

Answer: What the traffic cop turned doctor turned

air patient to do — SLOW DOWN

BOOKS

DISSENT IN THREE AMERICAN WARS

By Samuel Eliot Morison, Frederick Merk and Frank Freidel
Harvard University Press. Illustrated. 106 pp. \$4.95.

Reviewed by Marcus Cunliffe

THIS book originated as a trio of lectures delivered at the Massachusetts Historical Society by three members from Harvard—two emeritus professors and one still in full harness. The aim was "to remind our audience that disagreement over war illustrates the difficulties." Thus, there has been a great deal of dissension over every major U.S. conflict, at least in its initial stages. Nowadays in the pacific position is being widely expounded. This position—that all wars are wrong—seems to me morally and logically a strong one. It has been present in the national psyche since Colonial days, and has embodied a vision of the United States as a modest nation of modest men. Very few have held to this extreme position. In practice most Americans, radical or conservative, have believed that some wars, notably wars of liberation, are just and must be fought. Also, nearly every war can be defined as a liberating endeavor, and be quite honestly regarded as such by participants on both sides. The lines are blurred and shift with time. Some of the Mexican War doves, including Horace Clay and John C. Calhoun, have been fighting for war in 1812. Congressman Abraham Lincoln opposed the Mexican War; afterward, when he was elected President, he set his face against last-minute efforts to avert conflict between North and South. The ethical and material calculus is intricate. If national unity and identity were a prime consideration, it is possible that in balance this was strengthened rather than weakened by the War of 1812. We are still inclined to praise the impulse that led Whitman and others to pioneer the creation of genuinely independent U.S. culture. Yet that "Young America" impulse was inseparable from the expansionist dreams of Manifest Destiny. Aggressiveness was a facet of vitality.

Frederick Merk focuses on the way in which the United States was stamped into war in 1846. President Polk, like history and geography to suit himself, announced to Congress that Mexico had attacked U.S. troops on U.S. soil, so that the country was already in effect at war. This dubious claim was used by Polk's supporters to rush a war bill through Congress after a mere two hours of debate. Once the war was a fait accompli, the sizable Whig and anti-slavery opposition was severely inhibited by the knowledge that resistance to the Polk administration would be represented as unpatriotic, and might indeed jeopardize the lives of U.S. soldiers.

In the third essay, on the Spanish-American War, Frank Freidel stresses the initial conviction of President McKinley and others that war was the best means of ending the protracted horror of Spanish repression in Cuba; the subsequent corruption of U.S. principles in the ugly campaign against the Filipino insurrectionists; and the lonely defiance of such anti-imperialists as Senator George F. Hoar, William James, and Mark Twain. In retrospect—and the question is enormously worth examining—we may feel that none of these wars sketchy as they are by Adm. Morison and his colleagues ought to have been waged. Whatever they accomplished could probably have been secured in other ways with more beneficial results. The territory seized from Mexico might well have been acquired by purchase and far less affront to Latin America. Too-rapid territorial expansion heightened section tension and so helped to bring on the Civil War. Spain was ready to relinquish Cuba without fighting the United States. The chartered United States in 1970 is ready for such movements. But let us not in this process encourage the idea that 19th-century Americans were noticeably more stupid or belligerent than men of other nations. Their particular illness—that plowshares could quickly be beaten into swords and then again into plowshares—seems to be confirmed by events.

Marcus Cunliffe is a professor of U.S. history at the University of Sussex. He wrote this review for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD — By Will Wenz

ACROSS	45	Certain bills
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15	48	Indian cloth
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17	50	Prefix
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Art Buchwald

President's Computer

WASHINGTON.—It is not generally known but there is a top-secret computer, located within the continental limits of the United States, which has stored in its memory bank all the reasons that a President can use to justify military actions without the consent of Congress. This computer makes it possible for the commander-in-chief in a matter of moments to produce the phrases that can be included when explaining why he has chosen to take a certain course of action.

As soon as President Nixon made his decision to invade Cambodia, the computer went into action. A White House speech writer who was plugged into the computer tapped out the following message:

"WHAT WOULD BE OUR REASON FOR GOING INTO CAMBODIA?"

The computer replied, "TO SHORTEN THE WAR IN VIETNAM."

The speech writer tapped back, "WHY ARE WE GOING IN AT THIS TIME?"

"BECAUSE THE ENEMY HAS BEEN USING CAMBODIA AS A VAST STAGING AREA AND REFUGEE WHICH HAS BECOME INTOLERABLE."

The speech writer continued, "WHAT WILL THIS DECISION DO TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE?"

The computer replied, "IT WILL BE A BASIC TEST OF THEIR WILL AND CHARACTER, AND IT WILL SHOW THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE HONOR THEIR COMMITMENTS."

"HOW WILL THIS DECISION AFFECT THE COMMUNIST COUNTRIES?"

"IT WILL MAKE THEM REALIZE THAT THE U.S. WILL NOT ACT LIKE A PITIFUL HELPLESS GIANT WHEN FACED WITH A MILITARY THREAT."

"IS THAT ALL?"

"YOU CAN ADD THAT WHEN A REAL CRISIS COMES, AMERICA WON'T BE FOUND WANTING."

"WHAT IS THE EASY THING THAT THE PRESIDENT COULD DO?"

The computer was silent for a moment. Then it replied,



"THE EASY THING FOR THE PRESIDENT TO DO IS TO BRING ALL OUR TROOPS HOME IMMEDIATELY, TO ACCEPT DEFEAT, TO DESERT THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE AND TO GET A PEACE AT ANY PRICE, A PEACE OF HUMILIATION."

"WHAT IS THE HARD THING FOR THE PRESIDENT TO DO?"

"TO DO WHAT'S RIGHT, TO BRING THE WAR TO SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION."

"IS THIS AN INVASION OF CAMBODIA?" the aide asked.

The computer seemed to flounder. "REPEAT THE QUESTION."

The White House aide repeated the question.

"NO, THIS IS NOT AN INVASION OF CAMBODIA. WE ARE JUST DESTROYING AREAS THAT HAVE ALWAYS BEEN IN THE HANDS OF THE VIET CONG. THE PRESIDENT IS REALLY TRYING TO AVOID A WIDER WAR."

"THANK YOU. PLEASE GIVE US SOME PHRASES ABOUT THE CAMBODIAN PEOPLE."

"THEY ARE FREEDOM-LOVING DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE TRYING TO SEEK THEIR OWN DESTINIES."

"WHAT ABOUT ALL THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE THEY KILLED IN THEIR COUNTRY?"

"OMIT."

"WHAT HAVE THE NORTH VIETNAMESE VIOLATED?"

"CAMBODIA'S NEUTRALITY."

"WHAT ARE WE DOING IN CAMBODIA?" the aide asked.

"HELPING TO PROTECT THEIR NEUTRALITY."

"HOW WILL THIS AFFECT THE PRESIDENT POLITICALLY?"

The computer paused.

"ARE YOU THERE?" the aide tapped out.

"I'M THINKING." The computer tapped back.

"HOW ABOUT THIS? WHETHER HE IS A ONE-TERM PRESIDENT OR A TWO-TERM PRESIDENT IS INSIGNIFICANT COMPARED TO WHETHER AMERICA BECOMES A SECOND-RATE POWER AND ACCEPTS THE FIRST DEFEAT IN ITS PROUD 100-YEAR HISTORY. THAT SHOULD DO IT."

"THANK YOU," the aide tapped. "WE'LL BE BACK TO YOU IN CASE THE SPEECH IS TOO SHORT."

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